

## A Time of Change

1980–2000

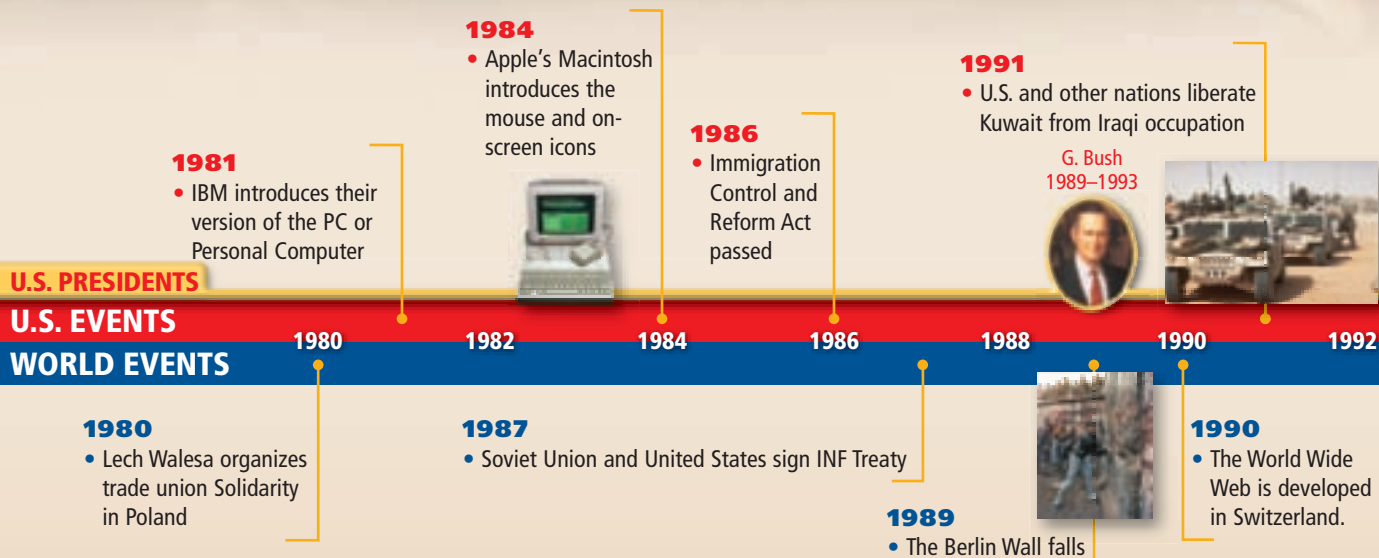
**SECTION 1** The Technological Revolution

**SECTION 2** The Clinton Years

**SECTION 3** A New Wave of Immigration

**SECTION 4** An Interdependent World

*President Bill Clinton looks over the new White House Web site on July 8, 2000*



## MAKING CONNECTIONS

# How Has Technology Changed Society?

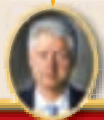
In the late twentieth century, the development of new technology, including personal computers, mobile phones, and the Internet revolutionized the way people lived.

- *What other eras in American history experienced rapid technological change?*
- *Has the computer revolution changed society for the better? Why or why not?*

### 1993

- Mosaic, the first popular Web browser is released

Clinton  
1993–2001



### 1994

- U.S., Mexico, and Canada found NAFTA

### 1998

- House of Representatives impeaches President Clinton

### 1999

- Senate acquits Clinton

G. W. Bush  
2001–2009



1994

1996

1998

2000

### 1993

- Israeli-Palestinian peace accord signed

### 1995

- Cease-fire signed in Bosnian war

### 1997

- Britain returns Hong Kong to China

## FOLDABLES

### Identifying Technological Changes

Research how computers have changed the way Americans live. Organize the information you learn in a Layered-Look Book Foldable by the following categories: business, communications, and entertainment. Describe how computers are applied in each field and how they have changed the way people live.



**History** **ONLINE Chapter Overview**  
Visit [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com) to preview Chapter 30.



Section 1

The Technological Revolution

Guide to Reading

**Big Ideas**  
**Computers, Telecommunications, and the Internet** The introduction of the first electronic digital computer in 1946 launched a technological revolution.

- Content Vocabulary**
- integrated circuit (p. 1002)
  - microprocessor (p. 1002)
  - telecommute (p. 1003)
  - blogs (p. 1005)

- Academic Vocabulary**
- device (p. 1002)
  - refinement (p. 1003)
  - communications (p. 1004)

- People and Events to Identify**
- ENIAC (p. 1002)
  - Silicon Valley (p. 1002)
  - Steve Jobs (p. 1002)
  - Bill Gates (p. 1003)

**Reading Strategy**  
**Categorizing** As you read about the computer age, complete a chart similar to the one below to describe products that revolutionized the computer industry.

	How It Revolutionized Computer Industry
Microprocessors	
Apple II	
Macintosh	
Windows	

The computers we use today bear little resemblance to the first electronic computers that were built in the 1940s. Since the 1980s, computer technology has advanced dramatically, with the creation of home computers and then the expansion of the Internet.

The Computer Changes Society

**MAIN Idea** A computer revolution changed the workplace and the way people communicate.

**HISTORY AND YOU** What computer devices do you use regularly? Read on to learn about the earliest electronic computers.

The development of electronic computers began at the end of World War II. The world’s first electronic digital computer, called **ENIAC** (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer), went into operation in February 1946. ENIAC weighed over 30 tons and was the size of a small house. In early 1959, Robert Noyce designed the first **integrated circuit**—a complete electronic circuit on a single chip of silicon—which made circuits much smaller and very easy to manufacture. Noyce’s company was located south of San Francisco. As new companies sprang up nearby to make products using integrated circuits, the region became known as **Silicon Valley**.

In 1968 Noyce and colleague Gordon Moore formed Intel, for “Integrated Electronics,” a company that revolutionized the computer industry by combining on a single chip several integrated circuits containing both memory and computing functions. Called **microprocessors**, these new chips made computers much faster and smaller.

Computers for Everyone

Using microprocessor technology, Stephen Wozniak and his 20-year-old friend **Steve Jobs** set out to build a small computer suitable for personal use. In 1976 they founded Apple Computer and completed the Apple I. The following year they introduced the Apple II, the first practical and affordable home computer.

Apple’s success sparked intense competition in the computer industry. In 1981 International Business Machines (IBM) introduced its own compact machine, which it called the “Personal Computer” (PC). Apple responded in 1984 with the revolutionary Macintosh, a new model featuring a simplified operating system using on-screen graphic symbols called icons, which users could manipulate with a hand-operated **device** called a mouse.

# TECHNOLOGY & HISTORY

**Computers** Beginning in the late 1970s and continuing to the present, changes in computer and telecommunications technology have transformed how people live and work.



## ▲ Integrated Circuit

Without the integrated circuit, the computer and telecommunications revolutions would not have been possible. It allowed literally millions of tiny circuits to be mass produced and for manufacturers to greatly reduce the size of computer-based products.

## ◀ Mobile Phone

Microprocessors and digital technology made small mobile phones (cell phones) possible. Combined with wireless access to the Internet, the cell phone allows people to stay in communication and to view videos, text messages, and photos no matter where they are.



## ▶ Personal Computer

The Apple Macintosh introduced in 1984 was the first mass-produced personal computer to use a mouse and on-screen icons to help users interact with the software. The new interface made computers far easier to use and encouraged Americans who were not technically trained to begin using computers. The first mouse (shown above) was invented by Douglas Englebart in 1964.



## Analyzing VISUALS

- 1. Explaining** What aspects of life do computer-based devices make easier?
- 2. Inferring** Why do you think it was important for integrated circuits to be so small?

As Jobs and Wozniak were creating Apple, 19-year-old Harvard dropout **Bill Gates** co-founded Microsoft to design PC software, the instructions used to program computers to perform desired tasks. In 1980 IBM hired Microsoft to develop an operating system for its new PC. Gates paid a Seattle programmer \$50,000 for the rights to his software, and with some **refinements**, it became MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating System). In 1985 Microsoft introduced the “Windows” operating system, which enabled PCs to use mouse-activated, on-screen graphic icons.

Compact computers soon transformed the workplace, linking employees within an office or among office branches. They became essential tools in almost all businesses. By the late 1990s, workers used home computers and electronic mail (E-mail) to **“telecommute,”** or do their jobs from home via computer.

## New Telecommunications

A parallel revolution in telecommunications coincided with the development of personal computers. In the 1970s, the government started deregulating the telecommunications industry. Then, in 1996 Congress passed the Telecommunications Act, which allowed phone companies to compete with each other and to send television signals. It also allowed cable television companies to offer telephone service. This led to much greater competition, and many new technologies were developed.

One major telecommunications technology that became very popular was the cell phone. Cell phones had been invented in the 1940s, and the first large-scale cellular networks were built in the 1980s, but the phones were large and the service was very expensive. All that began to change in the 1990s.

**History ONLINE**  
**Student Web**  
**Activity** Visit  
[glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com) and  
 complete the activ-  
 ity on the techno-  
 logical revolution.

Wireless digital technology made it possible to miniaturize cell phones, and they quickly became very popular. By the early 2000s, they were in widespread use around the world. Wireless digital technology also made it possible to manufacture small inexpensive satellite dishes that could receive video and radio beamed from orbit into people's homes.

Digital technology rapidly transformed many consumer products. Various companies developed music players, cameras, radios, televisions, and music and video recorders that used digital technology. Because they were digital and relied on computer chips, it became possible to connect them to each other and to computers. Modern cell phones, for example, often have digital cameras built in, and can send and receive E-mail and instant text messages. Computers can play the same videos that can be played on digital television. Further accelerating the interoperability and connections between the technologies was the rise of a global network of interconnected computers that came to be called the Internet.

**Reading Check** **Describing** How did digital technology change consumer products?

## The Rise of the Internet

**MAIN Idea** A computer resource that linked government agencies developed into the Internet.

**HISTORY AND YOU** Have you ever used the Internet to do research for a class? Read on to learn about the origins of the Internet.

In 1969 the U.S. Defense Department's Advanced Research Project Agency created a system of networked computers known as ARPANET. The system linked computers at government agencies, defense contractors, and several universities, enabling them to communicate with one other.

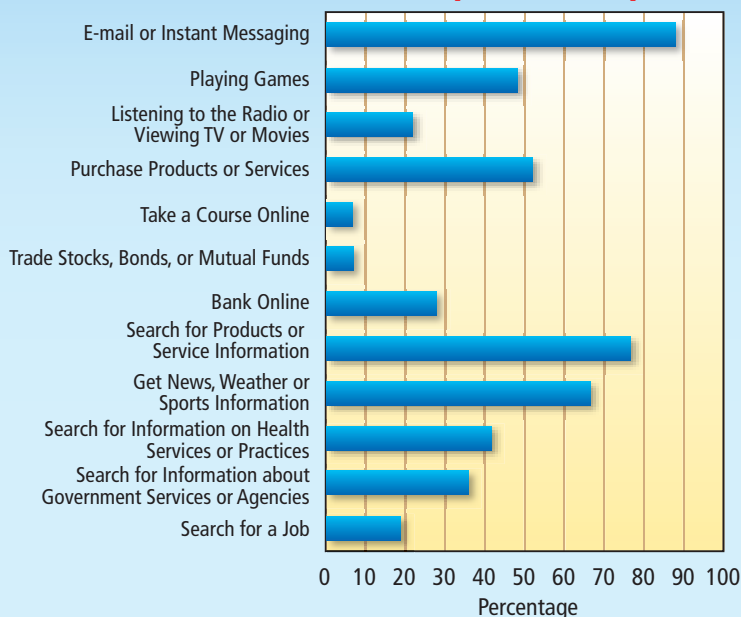
In 1986 the National Science Foundation built NSFNet, a network connecting several super computer centers across the country. NSFNet was soon linked to ARPANET, and as the connections to other computer networks across the world grew, the system became known as the Internet. The Internet is not the World Wide Web or E-mail. Those are systems that use the Internet. The Internet is the physical network of computers connected together by phone lines, cable lines, and wireless communications.

### PRIMARY SOURCE

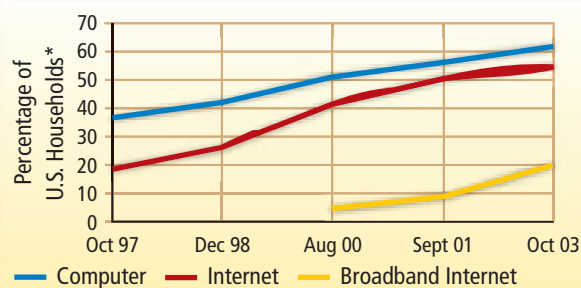
## The Rise of the Internet

As the Internet grew in size and people obtained access to faster computers and faster "broadband" connections, people began to use it for almost everything.

### How People Use Computers



### Computer and Internet Use, 1997–2003



\*Note: 2001 and 2003 reflect 2000 Census-based weights and earlier years use 1990 Census-based weights.

Source: Economics and Statistics Administration.

### Analyzing VISUALS

- Classifying** Which category of activities is the Internet used for the most?
- Hypothesizing** Is the growth in the use of the internet slowing or accelerating? Why might this be so?

As personal computers became cheaper and more widely available, more and more people began signing up with Internet Service Providers (ISPs) who could connect their computers to the Internet. By the late 1990s, the Internet had become wildly popular as businesses began experimenting with it to sell goods and services and to improve their productivity and communications. By 2007, more than 1 billion people were regularly using the Internet.

## Birth of the World Wide Web

In 1990, researchers at CERN, a physics laboratory in Switzerland, developed a new way to present information on computers linked to the Internet. Known as the World Wide Web, this system used hypertext (what today are referred to as “links” on web pages) and could be accessed with software known as a web browser. The system allowed users to post information in the form of Web pages and click on links to jump from Web site to Web site.


Enthusiasm for the World Wide Web spawned a “dot-com” economy (from the common practice of using “.com” to designate the address of a business Web site). Seemingly rich with promise, a wide variety of dot-com companies made millions of dollars for stock investors without making any actual profits. Internet-related stocks helped fuel the prosperity of the 1990s, but dropped dramatically in 2000—a period that became known as the “dot-com bust” when many unprofitable online companies went out of business.

A few companies have, however, become major success stories. Amazon.com, founded by Jeff Bezos, has become a highly successful online bookseller. The companies Google and Yahoo both created search engines that help people locate information on the web. Many media companies have also found success on the web in the same way that they did in print and on television—by charging fees for advertising. A few have tried making money by offering music files for download, or by selling access to databases of information. Many traditional companies have begun using the Web to take orders from customers and to provide information about their products.

## The Internet Changes Society

For many people, the World Wide Web has become more than just a source of information. It has become a way to build a sense of community. People with common interests visit Web sites about those interests and post comments and interact with each other.

Individuals and families share stories and photos about themselves on **blogs**—short for Web logs—Web sites that function as a kind of public diary or notebook. Web sites such as MySpace serve a similar function, while sites such as YouTube enable people to post video clips they want to share with others. Blogs have also led to a renaissance in essay writing and commentary as they enable people to publicly comment on news stories and other events. They have also helped mobilize people for political action. For many, accessing the Web has become a routine and important part of their daily life.

 **Reading Check** **Analyzing** How have the Internet and World Wide Web changed society?

# Section 1 REVIEW

## Vocabulary

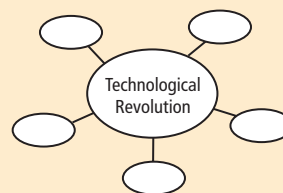
1. **Explain** the significance of: ENIAC, integrated circuit, Silicon Valley, Steve Jobs, Bill Gates, telecommute, blogs.

## Main Ideas

2. **Describing** How have personal computers transformed the work place?
3. **Contrasting** What is the difference between the World Wide Web and the Internet?

## Critical Thinking

4. **Big Ideas** How have advances in telecommunications and the rise of the Internet affected the standard of living in the United States?
5. **Organizing** Complete a graphic organizer similar to the one below by listing developments that led to the technological revolution.



6. **Analyzing Visuals** Study the photograph of the Apple Computer on page 1003. How have computers changed since the 1980s?

## Writing About History

7. **Descriptive Writing** Write two paragraphs describing the ways that you and your family use the Internet and how your way of life would be different without it.



**Study Central** To review this section, go to [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com) and click on Study Central.





### American Notes

In 1985, **RYAN WHITE** became a symbol of the intolerance that is inflicted on some people suffering from HIV/AIDS.

Ryan White was 13 years old when he learned that he had contracted HIV through blood products he was taking for hemophilia, a disease he had since birth. At the time, many people thought the AIDS virus could be passed by casual contact—by shaking hands, sneezing, or coughing. Even though AIDS can't be caught that way, people in Ryan's school in Kokomo, Indiana, were afraid to be near him. School officials banned him from classes, and Ryan had to fight in court to win the right to attend school.

In 1987, his family moved to another Indiana town, Cicero, where he was treated more kindly. Ryan died on April 8, 1990. At his funeral, a family friend, Rev. Ray Probasco, said: "It was Ryan who first humanized the disease called AIDS. He allowed us to see the boy who just wanted, more than anything else, to be like other children and to be able to go to school."

### VERBATIM

**“Just say no.”**

—**NANCY REAGAN**,  
in 1983, launching her antidrug campaign

**“Show me the money!”**

—**ACTOR CUBA GOODING, JR.'S CHARACTER**,  
in the 1996 movie *Jerry Maguire*

**“Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!”**

—**PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN**,  
in 1987 addressing the head of the USSR while standing next to the Berlin Wall, which still divided East and West Berlin.

**“Can we all get along?”**

—**RODNEY KING**,  
pleading in 1992 with the rioters in Los Angeles and other cities, after violence erupted following a jury's acquittal of the police officer who had beaten him.

**“We are the world.”**

—**FORTY-FIVE POP STARS**,  
including Lionel Richie, Ray Charles, and Bruce Springsteen, known as USA for Africa. The group recorded the song “We Are the World” in 1985 to raise money for Africans in need.

**“I do not like broccoli. And I haven't liked it since I was a little kid and my mother made me eat it. And I'm President of the United States and I'm not going to eat any more broccoli.”**

—**PRESIDENT GEORGE H. W. BUSH**,  
1990

### FIRSTS IN TECH

*Important Dates in the Technology Revolution*

1981	1982	1983	1984		1985	1991	1995	1997
Columbia makes the first space shuttle flight	First use of emoticons in an e-mail: :-) and :-(	Music CDs go on sale in the United States  The first American cell phone system goes into operation	Apple Macintosh computer is released  <i>Steve Jobs presents the first Macintosh computer</i>		Nintendo Entertainment System comes to America	World Wide Web is created by Tim Berners-Lee of Great Britain	Release of first DVDs (digital video disks)	Dolly the sheep is the first animal made by cloning adult cells

NASA

AP PHOTO/PAUL SAKUMA

NALAH FEANNY/CORBIS

## Time Capsule

In 1992, *TIME* magazine ran a short story, “Things to Show How We Live Now,” as a way to highlight what was important to the public at the time. Here are 15 items from the list. How do they compare with what you think is important?

REMOTE CONTROL

GARTH BROOKS CD

8-MM CAMCORDER

CASH-MACHINE CARD

INFLATABLE GLOBE

DISPOSABLE CAMERA

DOLPHIN-SAFE TUNA

BAGGY JEANS

PALMTOP COMPUTER

SPF 15 SUNSCREEN

POCKET T-SHIRT

BOTTLED WATER  
FROM THE ALPS

IN-LINE SKATES

AIR BAG

BEEPER



JAMES KEYSER/GETTY IMAGES

## Milestones

**LOST, 1986. THE SPACE SHUTTLE CHALLENGER** exploded 73 seconds after liftoff. Millions watched in horror as the 25th shuttle mission blew up, killing all seven crew members, including high school teacher Christa McAuliffe.

**RECONCILED, 1992. U.S. PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH AND RUSSIAN PRESIDENT BORIS YELTSIN** formally declared an end to the Cold War.

**RELEASED, 1981. FIFTY-TWO U.S. HOSTAGES IN IRAN** were set free after 444 days in captivity. The crisis played a significant part in Jimmy Carter’s failure to win a second presidential term.

**AIRD, 1981. FORMER RADIO EXECUTIVES CREATED MTV (MUSIC TELEVISION).** They knew that advertisers wanted to reach young people, who loved rock music. So they decided to run music videos on a cable channel.

**ERUPTED, 1980. MOUNT ST. HELENS IN WASHINGTON STATE** erupted after being dormant for 123 years. A stupendous explosion blew the entire top off the volcano.

**NAMED, 1981. SANDRA DAY O’CONNOR** became the first female justice on the U.S. Supreme Court after being appointed to the position by President Ronald Reagan.



Justice Sandra Day O'Connor

WALLY MCNAMEE/COORBIS

**HONORED, 1995. BALTIMORE ORIOLES SHORTSTOP CAL RIPKEN, JR.** became a national hero just by going to work every day for 13 years. On September 6, 1995, Ripken showed up at his 2,131st game in a row, breaking the 1939 record set by Lou Gehrig.

## NUMBERS

**168** Number of people killed in the 1995 bombing of Oklahoma City’s Federal Building by two Americans, Terry Nichols and Timothy McVeigh

**12** Age of Valerie Ambrose, who won a NASA contest in 1997 by coming up with “Sojourner Truth” as the name for a robot explorer to Mars

**11,000,000** Number of gallons of crude oil spilled into Prince William Sound by the tanker *Exxon Valdez* in 1989



An oil-soaked whale after the Exxon Valdez spill

NATALIE FOBES/COORBIS

**20,000,000** Number of albums Michael Jackson’s *Thriller* sold, making it the best-selling record of all time as of 1982

**Forever** Amount of time former player Pete Rose was banned from baseball after the discovery in 1989 that he was gambling on baseball games

## CRITICAL THINKING

- 1. Synthesizing** Do you think people’s attitudes have changed towards people with HIV/AIDS since 1985? Explain your answer.
- 2. Hypothesizing** Why might celebrities be better able than the “average” citizen to focus public attention on serious global issues and problems?



## Section 2

# The Clinton Years

### Guide to Reading

#### Big Ideas

**Government and Society** President Clinton pushed through laws to help families and strengthen gun control, but he also raised taxes and failed to reform health care.

#### Content Vocabulary

- perjury (p. 1013)
- ethnic cleansing (p. 1015)

#### Academic Vocabulary

- modify (p. 1009)
- unprecedented (p. 1009)
- participant (p. 1015)

#### People and Events to Identify

- AmeriCorps (p. 1010)
- Contract with America (p. 1011)
- Kenneth Starr (p. 1013)
- Dayton Accords (p. 1015)

#### Reading Strategy

**Taking Notes** As you read about the administration of President Clinton, use the major headings of the section to create an outline similar to the one below.

The Clinton Years  
I. Clinton's Agenda  
A.  
B.  
C.  
D.  
II.

When William Jefferson Clinton was elected in 1992, he became the first Democrat to win the presidency in 12 years. After achieving only part of his agenda, he faced a new Republican Congress that had very different plans. His second term focused on foreign policy and scandal.

## Clinton's Agenda

**MAIN Idea** President Clinton took office in 1993 with plans for improving health care, cutting the federal deficit, aiding families, and increasing gun control.

**HISTORY AND YOU** Do you know anyone who has worked for AmeriCorps? Read on to learn about the beginnings of this program.

Only 46 years old when he took office, Bill Clinton was the third-youngest person ever to serve as president and the first of the “baby boom” generation to reach the Oval Office. The new president put forth an ambitious domestic program focusing on five major areas: the economy, the family, education, crime, and health care.

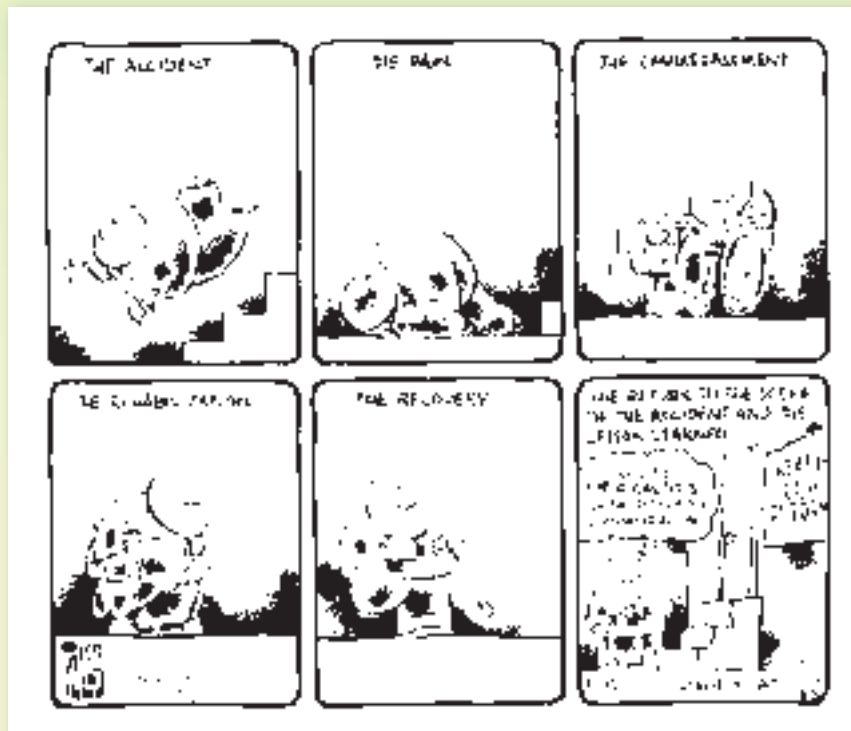
## Raising Taxes, Cutting Spending

As he had promised in his election campaign, Clinton focused first on the economy. The problem, in his view, was the federal deficit. Under Reagan and Bush, the deficit had nearly quadrupled, adding billions of dollars annually to the national debt. High deficits forced the government to borrow large sums of money, which helped to drive up interest rates. Clinton believed that the key to economic growth was to lower interest rates. Low interest rates would enable businesses to borrow more money to expand and create more jobs. Low rates would also make it easier for consumers to borrow money for mortgages, car loans, and other items, which in turn would promote economic growth.

One way to bring interest rates down was to reduce the federal deficit. In early 1993, Clinton sent Congress a deficit reduction plan. In trying to cut the deficit, however, Clinton faced a serious problem. About half of all government spending went to entitlement programs, such as Social Security, Medicare, and veterans' benefits. These programs are hard to cut because so many Americans depend on them. Faced with these constraints, Clinton decided to raise taxes, even though he had promised to cut them during his campaign. Clinton proposed raising tax rates for middle- and upper-income Americans and placed new taxes on gasoline, heating oil, and natural

## The Debate Over Health Care

During his first term in office, President Clinton launched an ambitious program to reform the nation's health care system. The reforms faced much opposition and never materialized.



▲ The cartoonist shows President Clinton resolving to be very cautious throughout the rest of his administration.

### Analyzing VISUALS

DBQ

- 1. Inferring** How does the cartoonist compare Clinton's failed attempt to change health care to an accident?
- 2. Analyzing** Why does Clinton resolve to be cautious in the future?

gas. The tax increases were very unpopular, and Republicans in Congress refused to support them. Clinton pressured Democrats, and after many amendments, a **modified** version of Clinton's plan narrowly passed.

## Stumbling on Health Care

During his campaign, Clinton had promised to reform the health care system. Some 40 million Americans, or roughly 15 percent of the nation, did not have health insurance. The president created a task force and appointed his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, to head it—an **unprecedented** role for a first lady. The

task force developed a plan to guarantee health benefits for all Americans, but it put much of the burden of paying for the benefits on employers. Small-business owners feared they could not afford it. The insurance industry and doctors' organizations also opposed the plan and mounted a nationwide advertising campaign on television and radio to build public opposition to the plan.

Republicans argued that the plan was too complicated, costly, and relied too much on government control. Democrats were divided. Some supported alternative plans, but no plan had enough support to pass. Faced with public opposition, Clinton's plan died without a vote.



▲ President Clinton explains the proposed Health Security card in a speech to Congress in October 1993.



▲ Hillary Clinton speaks about her health care plan in front of a counter showing one person losing health insurance every 1.17 seconds.

## Families and Education


Clinton did manage to push several major pieces of legislation through Congress. During his campaign, he had stressed the need to help American families. His first success was the Family Medical Leave Act. This law gave workers up to 12 weeks per year of unpaid family leave for the birth or adoption of a child or for the illness of a family member.

Clinton also persuaded Congress to create the **AmeriCorps** program. This program put students to work improving low-income housing, teaching children to read, and cleaning up the environment. AmeriCorps incorporated the VISTA program that John F. Kennedy had created. AmeriCorps volunteers earn a salary and are awarded a scholarship to continue their education. In September 1994, the first group of AmeriCorps volunteers—some 20,000 in number—began serving in more than 1,000 communities.

## Crime and Gun Control

Clinton had also promised to get tough on crime during his campaign, and he strongly endorsed new gun-control laws. Despite strong opposition from many Republicans and the National Rifle Association (NRA), the Democrats in Congress passed a gun-control law known as the Brady Bill. It was named after James Brady, President Reagan's press secretary who had been severely injured by a gunshot during the assassination attempt on the former president. His wife, Sarah Brady, became an advocate of gun control and lobbied Congress to pass the bill. The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act imposed a waiting period before people could buy handguns. It also required gun dealers to have police run a background check for a criminal record before selling someone a handgun.

The following year, Clinton introduced another crime bill. The bill provided extra funds for states to build new prisons, and put 100,000 more police officers on the streets. It banned 19 kinds of assault weapons and provided money for crime prevention programs, such as "midnight" basketball leagues that would get young people off the streets.

 **Explaining** Why did President Clinton's proposed health care plan fail?

## Republicans Gain Control of Congress

**MAIN Idea** Republican victories in Congress led to conflicts between the executive and legislative branches of the federal government.

**HISTORY AND YOU** Have you ever refused to back down when you felt sure you were in the right? Read on to learn about a showdown between Congress and the president.

Despite his successes, Clinton was very unpopular by late 1994. He had raised taxes, instead of lowering them as he had promised, and he had failed to fix health care. Although the economy was improving, many companies were still downsizing. Several personal issues involving President Clinton further weakened

## Debates IN HISTORY

### Is a Balanced Budget Amendment a Good Idea?

One of the ideas that congressional Republicans put forth in the "Contract with America" was a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. A balanced budget amendment would force Congress to pass a federal budget that balanced projected revenues and expenditures. Would such an amendment force Congress to be more responsible in how it spends the taxpayers' money, resulting in a more efficient, limited government? Or, would it dangerously limit Congress's ability to respond to economic and national security emergencies?



public confidence in him. In response, many Americans decided to vote Republican in 1994.

## The Contract With America

As the 1994 midterm elections neared, congressional Republicans, led by Newt Gingrich of Georgia, created the **Contract with America**. This program proposed 10 major changes, including lower taxes, welfare reform, tougher anticrime laws, term limits for members of Congress, and a balanced budget amendment. Republicans won a stunning victory—for the first time in 40 years, they had a majority in both houses of Congress.

In their first 100 days in office, House Republicans passed almost the entire Contract with America, but they soon ran into trouble. The Senate defeated several proposals, while the president vetoed others.

## The Budget Battle

In 1995 the Republicans clashed with the president over the new federal budget. Clinton vetoed several Republican budget proposals, claiming they cut into social programs too much. Gingrich believed that if Republicans stood firm, the president would back down and approve the budget. Otherwise, the entire federal government would shut down for lack of funds. Clinton, however, refused to budge, and allowed the federal government to close.

By standing firm against Republican budget proposals and allowing the government to shut down, Clinton regained much of the support he had lost in 1994. The Republicans in Congress realized they needed to work with the president to pass legislation. Soon afterward, they reached an agreement with Clinton to balance the budget.

**YES**

### Strom Thurmond

U.S. Senator

#### PRIMARY SOURCE

"While Congress could achieve a balanced budget by statute, past efforts . . . have failed. It is simply too easy for Congress to change its mind. . . . The constitutional amendment is unyielding in its imposition of discipline on Congress to make the tough decisions necessary to balance the federal budget. Over the past half-century, Congress has demonstrated a total lack of fiscal discipline evidenced by an irrational and irresponsible pattern of spending. This reckless approach has seriously jeopardized the Federal government and threatens the very future of this Nation. As a result, I believe we must look to constitutional protection from a firmly entrenched fiscal policy which threatens the liberties and opportunities of our present and future citizens."

—Statement to the Judiciary Committee, February 16, 1994



**NO**

### Bill Clinton

President

#### PRIMARY SOURCE

"The balanced budget amendment is, in the first place, bad economics. . . . [T]he Federal deficit depends not just on Congressional decisions, but also on the state of the economy. In particular, the deficit increases automatically whenever the economy weakens. If we try to break this automatic linkage by a Constitutional amendment, we will have to raise taxes and cut expenditures whenever the economy is weak. That not only risks turning minor downturns into serious recessions, but would make recovery from recession far more difficult. Let's be clear: This is not a matter of abstract economic theory. . . . A balanced budget amendment could threaten the livelihoods of millions of Americans. I cannot put them in such peril."

—Letter to Congressional leaders, November 5, 1993



## DBQ Document-Based Questions

- 1. Finding the Main Idea** Why does Senator Thurmond believe that a constitutional amendment, rather than simply a law, is necessary?
- 2. Theorizing** How might Congress's "irresponsible pattern of spending" threaten the nation's future?
- 3. Specifying** What specific reasons does President Clinton give to explain his opposition to the balanced budget amendment?
- 4. Drawing Conclusions** Which argument do you find more convincing? Why?

In the months before the 1996 election, the president and the Republicans worked together to pass new legislation. In August Congress passed the Health Insurance Portability Act. This act improved health coverage for people who changed jobs and reduced discrimination against people who had pre-existing illnesses.

Later that month, Congress passed the Welfare Reform Act, which limited people to no more than two consecutive years on welfare and required them to work to receive welfare benefits. The law also increased child-care spending and gave tax breaks to companies that hired new employees who had been on welfare.

## Clinton Wins Reelection

As the 1996 campaign began, Clinton took credit for the economy. The economic boom of the 1990s was the longest sustained period of growth in American history. Unemployment and inflation fell to their lowest levels in 40 years. The stock market soared, wages rose, crime rates fell, and the number of people on welfare declined. With the economy booming, Clinton's popularity climbed rapidly.

The Republican Party nominated Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader in the Senate, to run against Clinton. Dole chose as his running mate Jack Kemp, a former member of Congress from New York. Dole promised a 15 percent tax cut and attempted to portray Clinton as a tax-and-spend liberal.

H. Ross Perot also ran again as a candidate as he had in the 1992 election. This time he ran as the candidate of the Reform Party, which he had created. Once again Perot made the deficit the main campaign issue.

President Clinton won reelection, winning a little more than 49 percent of the popular vote and 379 electoral votes. Dole received almost 41 percent and 159 electoral votes, and Perot won about 8.4 percent of the popular vote and no electoral votes. Despite Clinton's victory, Republicans retained control of Congress. Two years later, after the 1998 elections, Republicans kept control of Congress, although the Democrats gained 5 seats in the House of Representatives.

 **Identifying** What two reforms did Clinton and Congress agree to support?

## Clinton's Second Term

**MAIN Idea** Clinton tried to focus the domestic agenda on the needs of children, but personal problems marred his second term.

**HISTORY AND YOU** Do you remember learning about the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson? Read on to learn about the second president ever to be impeached.

During Clinton's second term, the economy continued its expansion. As people's incomes rose, so too did the amount of taxes they paid to all levels of government. At the same time, despite their differences, the president and Congress continued to shrink the deficit. In 1997, for the first time in 24 years, the president was able to submit a balanced budget to Congress. Beginning in 1998, the government began to run a surplus—that is, it collected more money than it spent.

Despite these achievements, Clinton's domestic agenda was less aggressive in his second term. Much of his time was spent on foreign policy and in struggling against a personal scandal.

## Putting Children First

During his second term, Clinton's domestic agenda shifted toward helping the nation's children. He began by asking Congress to pass a \$500 per child tax credit. He also signed the Adoption and Safe Families Act and asked Congress to ban cigarette advertising aimed at children. In August 1997, Clinton signed the Children's Health Insurance Program—a plan to provide health insurance for children whose parents could not afford it.

Clinton also continued his efforts to help American students. "I come from a family where nobody had ever gone to college before," Clinton said. "When I became president, I was determined to do what I could to give every student that chance." To help students, he asked for a tax credit, a large increase in student grants, and an expansion of the Head Start program for disadvantaged preschoolers.

## Clinton Is Impeached

The robust economy and his high standing in the polls allowed Clinton to regain the initiative in dealing with Congress. By 1998, how-

## Impeaching a President

The Constitution gives Congress the power to remove the president from office “upon impeachment for and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.” The House of Representatives has the sole power over impeachment—the formal accusation of wrongdoing in office. If the majority of the House votes to impeach the president, the Senate conducts a trial. A two-thirds vote of those present is needed for conviction. If the president is being impeached, the chief justice of the United States presides.



▲ Chief Justice Rehnquist is sworn in for the impeachment trial of President Clinton in the Senate.



▲ House Judiciary Committee Chairman, Representative Henry Hyde, stands surrounded by boxes of evidence against President Clinton.

### Analyzing VISUALS

- Hypothesizing** Why do you think the Founders required the House to impeach the president but the Senate to hold the trial?
- Theorizing** Why might impeachment only require a majority vote in the House, but conviction requires a two-thirds vote in the Senate?

ever, he had become entangled in a serious scandal that threatened to undermine his presidency.


The scandal began in Clinton's first term, when he was accused of arranging illegal loans for Whitewater Development—an Arkansas real estate company—while he was governor of that state. Attorney General Janet Reno decided that an independent counsel should investigate the president. A special three-judge panel appointed **Kenneth Starr**, a former federal judge, to this position.

In early 1998, a new scandal emerged involving a personal relationship between the president and a White House intern. Some evidence suggested that the president had committed **perjury**, or had lied under oath, about the relationship. The three-judge panel directed Starr to investigate this scandal as well. In September 1998, after examining the evidence, Starr sent his report to the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. Starr argued

that Clinton had obstructed justice, abused his power as president, and committed perjury.

After the 1998 elections, the House began impeachment hearings. Clinton's supporters accused Starr of playing politics. Clinton's accusers argued that the president was accountable if his actions were illegal.

On December 19, 1998, the House of Representatives passed two articles of impeachment, one for perjury and one for obstruction of justice. The vote split almost evenly along party lines, and the case moved to the Senate for trial. On February 12, 1999, the senators cast their votes. The vote was 55 to 45 that Clinton was not guilty of perjury, and 50–50 on the charge of obstruction of justice. Although both votes were well short of the two-thirds needed to remove the president from office, Clinton's reputation had suffered.

 **Examining** What events led to the impeachment of President Clinton?



# Clinton Foreign Policy

**MAIN Idea** During Clinton's second term, the United States worked to end violence in Haiti, southeastern Europe and the Middle East.

**HISTORY AND YOU** Do you remember when and why NATO was created? Read on to find out how the United States and NATO worked to resolve a crisis in southeastern Europe.

Although Clinton's domestic policies became bogged down in struggles with Congress, he was able to engage in a series of major foreign policy initiatives. On several occasions, President Clinton used force to try to resolve regional conflicts.

## The Haitian Intervention

In 1991 military leaders in Haiti overthrew Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the country's first democratically elected president in many decades. Aristide sought refuge in the United States.

Seeking to restore democracy, the Clinton administration convinced the United Nations to impose a trade embargo on Haiti. The embargo created a severe economic crisis in that country. Thousands of Haitian refugees fled to the United States in small boats, and many died at sea. Determined to end the crisis, Clinton ordered an invasion of Haiti. With the troops on the way, former president Jimmy Carter convinced Haiti's rulers to step aside. The American troops then landed to serve as peacekeepers.

## Bosnia and Kosovo

The United States also was concerned about mounting tensions in southeastern Europe. During the Cold War, Yugoslavia had been a single federated nation made up of many different ethnic groups under a strong Communist government. In 1991, after the collapse of communism, Yugoslavia split apart.

In Bosnia, one of the former Yugoslav republics, a vicious three-way civil war erupted

### PRIMARY SOURCE

#### Striving for Peace Around the World

With the Cold War over, the Clinton administration focused on bringing stability to the Middle East and southeastern Europe, where religious and ethnic strife had contributed to ongoing violence. In addition, Clinton sent peacekeepers into Haiti to help rebuild the nation's democracy.

▲ Haitians gather outside the fence of the U.S. camp in Haiti to talk to American peacekeepers.



▲ Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat shake hands after signing the 1993 Declaration of Principles.

▼ U.S. troops work with Bosnian Serbs in 1996 to set up boundaries between opposing forces.



### Analyzing VISUALS

1. **Predicting** Do you think the United States should intervene in conflicts in the world? What problems can result from such a policy?
2. **Explaining** Why would the United States think intervening in Haiti and Bosnia was important to its own security?

between Orthodox Christian Serbs, Catholic Croats, and Bosnian Muslims. Despite international pressure, the fighting continued until 1995. The Serbs began what they called **ethnic cleansing**—the brutal expulsion of an ethnic group from a geographic area so that only Serbs lived there. In some cases, Serbian troops slaughtered the Muslims instead of moving them.

The United States convinced its NATO allies that military action was necessary. NATO warplanes attacked the Serbs in Bosnia, forcing them to negotiate. The Clinton administration then arranged peace talks in Dayton, Ohio. The **participants** signed a peace plan known as the **Dayton Accords**. In 1996 some 60,000 NATO troops, including 20,000 Americans, entered Bosnia to enforce the plan.

In 1998 another war erupted, this time in the Serbian province of Kosovo. Kosovo has two major ethnic groups—Serbs and Albanians. Many of the Albanians wanted Kosovo to separate from Serbia. To keep Kosovo in Serbia, Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic ordered a crackdown. The Albanians then organized their own army to fight back. Worried by Serbian violence against Albanian civilians, President Clinton convinced European leaders that NATO should use force to stop the fighting. In March 1999, NATO began bombing Serbia. In response, Serbia pulled its troops out of Kosovo.


## Peacemaking in the Middle East

Although Iraq had been defeated in the Persian Gulf War, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein remained determined to hang onto power. In 1996 Iraqi forces attacked the Kurds, an ethnic group whose homeland lies in northern Iraq. To stop the attacks, the United States fired cruise missiles at Iraqi military targets.

Relations between Israel and the Palestinians were even more volatile. In 1993 Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir Arafat reached an agreement. The PLO recognized Israel's right to exist, and Israel recognized the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians. President Clinton then invited Arafat and Rabin to the White House, where they signed the Declaration of Principles—a plan for creating a Palestinian government. Opposition to the peace plan emerged on both sides. Radical Palestinians exploded bombs in Israel and in 1995 a right-wing Israeli assassinated Prime Minister Rabin.

In 1998 Israeli and Palestinian leaders met with President Clinton at the Wye River Plantation in Maryland. They hoped to work out details of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The agreement they reached, however, did not address the ultimate dimensions of the Israeli withdrawal or the contested status of Jerusalem.

In July 2000, President Clinton invited Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak to Camp David to discuss unresolved issues. Barak agreed to the creation of a Palestinian state in all of Gaza and about 95 percent of the West Bank, but Arafat rejected the deal. Beginning in October, violence again broke out between Palestinians and Israeli soldiers. The region was as far from peace as ever.

 **Identifying** In what three regions of the world did Clinton use force to support his foreign policy?

## Section 2 REVIEW

### Vocabulary

**1. Explain** the significance of: AmeriCorps, Contract with America, Kenneth Starr, perjury, ethnic cleansing, Dayton Accords.

### Main Ideas

- 2. Identifying** What were two reasons President Clinton's health care plan failed?
- 3. Explaining** Why did the federal government shut down in 1995?
- 4. Describing** How could Clinton be impeached but remain in office?
- 5. Organizing** Complete a chart similar to the one below by explaining the foreign policy issues facing President Clinton in each of the areas listed.

Region	Issue
Latin America	
Southeastern Europe	
Middle East	

### Critical Thinking

- 6. Big Ideas** What did President Clinton do to help families during his presidency?
- 7. Analyzing Visuals** Study the photograph on page 1013 of Clinton's impeachment trial. What elements in the photograph reflect the seriousness of the occasion?

### Writing About History

- 8. Persuasive Writing** Take on the role of a member of Congress. Write a letter in which you attempt to persuade other lawmakers to vote either for or against the impeachment of President Clinton. Provide reasons for your position.



**Study Central** To review this section, go to [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com) and click on Study Central.

## Section 3

# A New Wave of Immigration

### Guide to Reading

#### Big Ideas

**Trade, War, and Migration** A new immigration law allowed more people to immigrate to the United States.

#### Content Vocabulary

- migration chains (p. 1016)
- refugees (p. 1017)
- amnesty (p. 1017)

#### Academic Vocabulary

- illegal (p. 1017)
- allocate (p. 1018)
- resident (p. 1018)

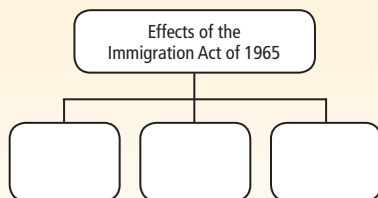
#### People and Events to Identify

- Immigration Act of 1965 (p. 1016)
- Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (p. 1017)
- Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (p. 1018)

#### Reading Strategy

##### Determining Cause and Effect

Use a graphic organizer similar to the one below to list the effects of the Immigration Act of 1965.



In the late twentieth century, the number of immigrants in the United States hit an all time high. Large numbers of non-European immigrants changed the ethnic composition of the United States. Immigration—legal and illegal—emerged as a difficult political issue.

## Changes in Immigration Law

**MAIN Idea** The Immigration Act of 1965 eliminated preferences for certain European immigrants; illegal immigration became a problem.

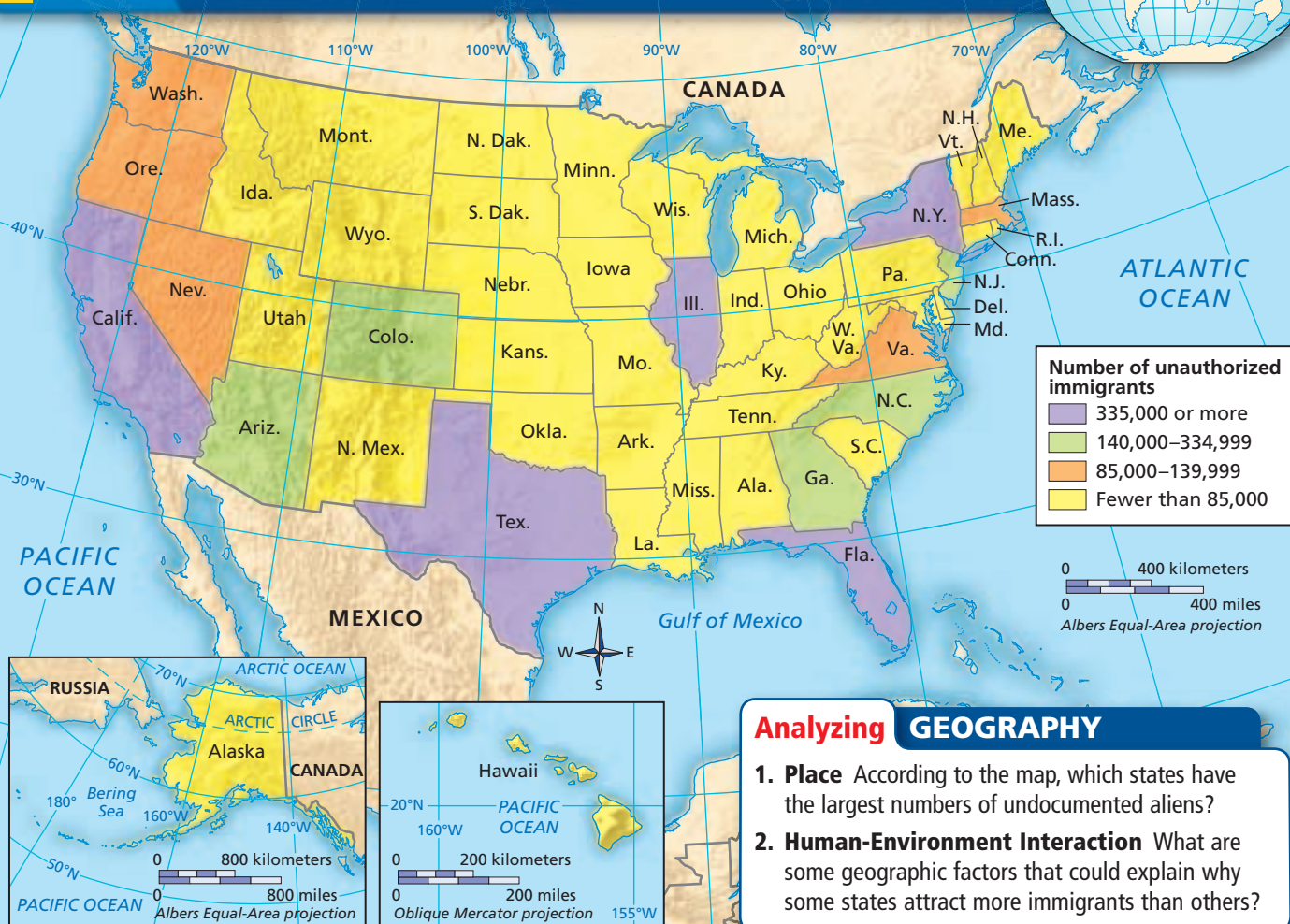
**HISTORY AND YOU** Do you remember the controversial elements of the National Origins Act of 1924? Read on to learn how the repeal of the national origins system led to major changes in American society which few people had anticipated.

After the introduction of the national origins quota system in the 1920s, the sources and character of immigration to the United States changed dramatically. For the next few decades, the total number of immigrants arriving annually remained markedly lower. The quota system which gave preference to immigrants from northern and western European countries, although occasionally modified by Congress, remained largely intact until 1965.

In the midst of the flurry of civil rights and antipoverty legislation of the mid-1960s, the **Immigration Act of 1965** received scant attention when it was enacted. The law abolished the national origins quota system. It also gave preference to skilled persons and persons with close relatives who are U.S. citizens—policies which remain in place today. The preference given to the children, spouses, and parents of U.S. citizens meant that **migration chains** were established. As newcomers acquired U.S. citizenship, they too could send for relatives in their home country. Also, for the first time, the legislation introduced limits on immigration from the Western Hemisphere. The act further provided that immigrants could apply for U.S. citizenship after five years of legal residency.

At the time of its passage, few people expected that the new law would radically change the pattern or volume of immigration to the United States. Supporters of the law presented it as an extension of America's growing commitment to equal rights for non-European peoples. As U.S. Representative Philip Burton of California stated, "Just as we sought to eliminate discrimination in our land through the Civil Rights Act, today we seek by phasing out the national origins quota system to eliminate discrimination in immigration to this nation composed of the descendants of immigrants." Supporters of the new law also assumed that the new equal quotas





for non-European nations would generally go unfilled. In fact, immigration from non-European countries soared in subsequent decades.

In addition to those arriving through traditional immigration channels, some newcomers arrived in the United States as **refugees**. Beginning in 1948, refugees from countries ravaged by World War II were admitted, although they were counted as part of their nation's quota. The Cold War led to another class of refugees. According to the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952, anyone who was fleeing a Communist regime could be admitted as a refugee. Refugee policy was further broadened under the Refugee Act of 1980, which defined a refugee as someone leaving his or her country due to a "well founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular group, or political opinion."

The growing problem of **illegal** immigration also prompted changes in immigration law. During the Reagan administration, Congress passed the **Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986**. This law established penalties for employers who knowingly hire unauthorized immigrants and strengthened border controls to prevent illegal entry into the United States. It also established a process to grant **amnesty** (in other words, a pardon) and legal papers to any undocumented alien who could prove that he or she had entered the country before January 1, 1982, and had resided in the United States since then.

Despite these changes, illegal immigration persisted and the number of unauthorized immigrants continued to grow. By 1990, an estimated 3.5 million unauthorized immigrants resided in the United States. By the mid-1990s, Congress was debating new ways to combat illegal immigration.

**History ONLINE**  
**Student Skill**  
**Activity** To learn how to create and modify spreadsheets, visit [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com) and complete the skill activity.

The law that resulted from these debates was the **Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996**, which made several changes to U.S. immigration law. First, it required families sponsoring an immigrant to have an income above the poverty level. Second, it **allocated** more resources to stop illegal immigration, by authorizing an additional 5,000 Border Patrol agents and calling for the construction of a 14-mile fence along the border near San Diego. Third, the law toughened penalties for smuggling people or providing fraudulent documents. Finally, the law made it easier for immigration authorities to deport undocumented aliens.

Another change in immigration law was spurred by the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The USA Patriot Act of 2001 put immigration under the control of the newly created Department of Homeland Security. Furthermore, it tripled the number of Border Patrol agents, Customs Service inspectors, and Immigration and Naturalization Service inspectors along the Canadian border.

**Reading Check Identifying** For what reasons may a foreigner be admitted to the United States as a refugee?

## Recent Immigration

**MAIN Idea** In the late twentieth century, immigrants from Latin America and Asia outnumbered European immigrants.

**HISTORY AND YOU** Do you remember the reasons that some Americans objected to immigration in the late 1800s? Read on to learn how the debate resurfaced in the 1980s and continues today.

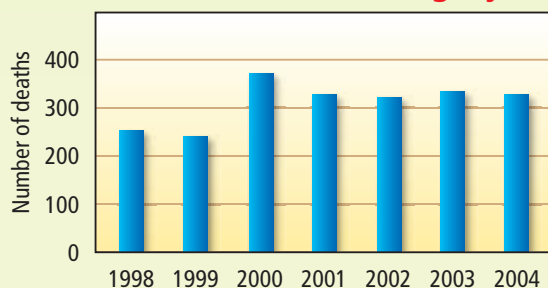
Although immigrants headed for all parts of the United States, certain states experienced a larger influx than others. In 1990, California, Texas, New York, Illinois, and Florida had the highest populations of foreign-born **residents**. High numbers of immigrants also increased the ethnic diversity of these states, as their Latino and Asian populations grew. Among the immigrants who arrived in the 1990s, just over 10 percent came from Europe. More than half of new immigrants came from Latin America, while approximately another 25 percent came from Asia. By 2001, the top five countries of origin for legal immigrants to the United States were Mexico, India, China, the Philippines, and Vietnam.

### PRIMARY SOURCE

#### Securing the Border

After the attacks of September 11, 2001, many Americans became increasingly concerned about border security. Many agreed on the need for increased border patrols. Others proposed building a continuous wall from Texas to California to prevent illegal immigration. Critics of such proposals, however, claimed such actions would not stop people who were determined to enter the country illegally, but rather force them to take more dangerous risks.

#### Deaths of Persons Attempting to Cross the Border Illegally



Source: United States Government Accountability Office.



▲ On May 27, 2006, a volunteer organization called the Minutemen Civil Defense Corps build a fence along the Mexican border on private property.

#### Analyzing VISUALS

- 1. Making Connections** Why do you think the organization pictured above decided to call themselves the “minutemen”?
- 2. Theorizing** Do you think building a fence along the border would lead to fewer deaths? Why or why not?

## Section 3 REVIEW

Refugees added to the growing immigrant population. In the 25 years following the Cuban Revolution of 1959, more than 800,000 Cubans arrived in the United States. So many of these immigrants settled in the Miami, Florida, area that only the city of Havana, Cuba, is home to more Cubans. In addition, the Vietnam War created refugees. Some 600,000 immigrants from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia arrived in the decade after 1974.

In addition to the immigrants entering through legal channels, others arrived without official permission. The largest number of unauthorized immigrants came from Mexico, El Salvador, and Guatemala. The Reagan administration's amnesty program in 1986 had been designed to eliminate the problem of undocumented aliens, but over the next 20 years the number of unauthorized immigrants tripled. American public opinion divided over whether unauthorized immigrants should be able to obtain driver's licenses or send their children to public schools and receive other government services. Some believed that unauthorized immigrants should be deported. Others favored allowing them to apply for temporary work visas so the government could keep track of them, and permitting them to earn permanent residence if they learned English, paid back taxes, and had no criminal record.

In 2006, President George W. Bush made immigration reform a top priority, but members of Congress strongly disagreed over how to solve the problem. A bipartisan majority of the Senate favored legislation that blended tougher enforcement of immigration laws with some form of earned citizenship for the estimated 12 million undocumented aliens living and working in the country. The Senate bill included a provision that undocumented aliens who grew up in the United States and graduated from high school could apply for citizenship. Conservative Republicans who held the majority in the House objected that this would reward illegal behavior. The House rejected any form of amnesty and called for the United States to build a wall along its Mexican border—although the United States had already tripled the size of its border patrol without reducing illegal immigration. As Congress debated a bill that would subject unauthorized aliens to criminal prosecution, Latinos held rallies across the country, carrying signs that read: “We are not criminals.”

Advocates of immigration reform promoted alternatives such as expanding quotas through a guest-worker program and establishing a means of legalization for those already in the country. Some undocumented aliens had lived in the United States for years, and had raised families here. Deporting them would mean separating husbands, wives, and children. Some undocumented aliens arrived as children and had lived in the United States most of their lives. Their own children, born in the United States, were native-born citizens even though their parents lacked legal status. Among those who became legal citizens, most wanted other family members to join them, so the reunification of families accounted for three-quarters of all legal immigration.

 **Reading Check** **Explaining** Why did some members of Congress oppose amnesty for undocumented aliens? Why did others support it?

### Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: Immigration Act of 1965, migration chains, refugees, Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, amnesty, Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996.

### Main Ideas

2. **Summarizing** What problems arose that caused changes in the immigration laws?
3. **Describing** What alternatives to immigration reform did advocates for reform suggest?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Big Ideas** What two acts were instrumental in helping refugees?
5. **Organizing** Use a graphic organizer similar to the one below to list the immigration laws and what they intended.

Immigration Law	Intent
Immigration Act of 1965	
Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986	
Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996	

6. **Analyzing Visuals** Study the map on page 1017. Research the number of unauthorized immigrants in the United States and create a spreadsheet that lists the states where these immigrants settled and the estimated numbers in 2000 and 2005.

### Writing About History

7. **Persuasive Writing** After reading about the problem of illegal immigration, write a letter to your representative in Congress explaining what you feel he or she should do about the problem.



**Study Central** To review this section, go to [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com) and click on Study Central.



# ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

## The New Immigrants

In the decades since the Immigration Act of 1965 was enacted, the number of immigrants in the United States has risen dramatically. By 2000, immigrants composed more than 10 percent of the population. The largest groups of these new immigrants came from Latin America and Asia. Immigration has become a topic of political debate. Should the U.S. make it easier to immigrate legally? Should the U.S. decrease the number of persons allowed to immigrate? How should unauthorized immigrants be treated?

*Study these primary sources and answer the questions that follow.*

### PRIMARY SOURCE 2

#### Photograph, c. 2006

▼ *Tijuana (on the left) lies just south of San Diego; a fence marks the Mexico-U.S. border.*



### PRIMARY SOURCE 1

#### Oral Interview

"On our third attempt, my wife, children, and I escaped by boat from Vietnam and arrived in Hong Kong, where we remained for three months. Then my brother, who came to America in 1975, sponsored us, and we arrived in America in 1978. . . .

Although in America we live with everything free, to move, to do business, we still have the need to return to Vietnam one day. This is our dream. In Vietnam, before the Communists came, we had a sentimental life, more [mentally] comfortable and cozy, more joyful. . . .

Here in America, we have all the material comforts, very good. But the joy and sentiment are not like we had in Vietnam. There, when we went out from the home, we laughed, we jumped. And we had many relatives and friends to come to see us at home. Here in America, I only know what goes on in my home; my neighbor knows only what goes on in his home. . . . In America, when we go to work, we go in our cars. When we return, we leave our cars and enter our homes [and do not meet neighbors]. We do not need to know what goes on in the houses of our neighbors. That's why we do not have the kind of being at ease that we knew in Vietnam."

—Vietnamese immigrant

### PRIMARY SOURCE 3

#### Oral Interview

"The buzzword is diversity. It's on TV, politics, and this school [university], but then people like me are seen as foreigners and worse, illegals. The logic is if you look Mexican you are an immigrant, don't speak English and are illegal. I get tired of saying that's not me, oh well, except for the Mexican part. I don't look at an Anglo with an Italian name and say, 'Hey, do you speak Italian and when did you come to the United States?'"

—Diana, second generation Mexican American

### PRIMARY SOURCE 4

#### Photograph, 2006

▼ *Jorge Urbina of Nicaragua and his brother Carlos take the oath of citizenship during a naturalization ceremony for 250 immigrants.*



## PRIMARY SOURCE 5

### Photograph, 2006

▼ *Woman protests illegal immigration.*



## PRIMARY SOURCE 7

### Photograph, 2006

▼ *Marchers oppose passage of a bill that would make it a felony to be in the country illegally.*



## DBQ

### Document-Based Questions

- Contrasting** How does the speaker in Source 1 contrast his life in America with his life in Vietnam?
- Describing** Study the photograph in Source 2. Write a description of the Mexican side of the border and a description of the U.S. side of the border.
- Analyzing** Examine Sources 3 and 4. How do they reflect the ethnicities of the new immigrants?
- Speculating** Study the photograph in Source 5. What might be some reasons that the woman opposes illegal immigration?
- Making Connections** According to the speaker in Source 6, why do so many people risk crossing the border illegally? What other illegal traffic occurs at the border?

## PRIMARY SOURCE 6

### Oral Interview

"Usually we catch young men, who are looking for work to support their families back in Mexico. But more and more we are seeing entire families. They start coming around 7:30 P.M. . . . A steady stream of people all night. We use our night-vision 'infrared' equipment to spot a lot of illegals who would otherwise go unnoticed. . . .

This time of year, in late winter, the aliens try to find work on farms in the Upper Rio Grande Valley. . . . Between New Year and June . . . many of the aliens we apprehend are usually agricultural workers or people heading for cities further north, like Denver or Chicago.

Perhaps our greatest concern is the trafficking of drugs tied to the smuggling of illegal aliens. Smuggling of all sorts has become big business in the border regions. . . . We catch illegal immigrants who come from as many as eighty-five countries around the world. Even people from Eastern Europe, who are smuggled in for large fees through South America and Mexico City.

The great majority of them are decent people coming here to look for work. Their families' economic conditions are pretty bad in Mexico. You have to sympathize with them to a point. But if you open the border wide up, you're going to invite political and social upheaval."

—Michael Teague, U.S. Border Patrol

## Section 4

# An Interdependent World

### Guide to Reading

#### Big Ideas

**Economics and Society** As the twentieth century drew to a close, world trade and environmentalism became increasingly more important during a period of globalization.

#### Content Vocabulary

- globalism (p. 1022)
- euro (p. 1023)
- global warming (p. 1025)

#### Academic Vocabulary

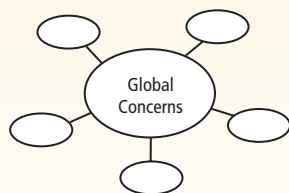
- cited (p. 1024)
- awareness (p. 1025)

#### People and Events to Identify

- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) (p. 1023)
- European Union (EU) (p. 1023)
- Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) (p. 1024)
- World Trade Organization (WTO) (p. 1024)
- Kyoto Protocol (p. 1025)

#### Reading Strategy

**Organizing** Complete a graphic organizer like the one below to chart the major political and economic problems facing the world at the turn of the century.



As the world economy became more interconnected in the 1990s, Americans debated whether the elimination of trade barriers was more beneficial or detrimental for the nation. Concerns about environmental damage led to an international conference in Kyoto, Japan.

## The New Global Economy

**MAIN Idea** Regional trade agreements, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), reflected the growing interdependence of the global economy.

**HISTORY AND YOU** Do you remember how tariffs were a hotly debated issue in earlier periods of American history? Read on to learn about NAFTA and the fierce political debate it sparked.

In the 1990s Americans began to realize that their relationship with the rest of the world was changing. The economies of individual countries were becoming much more interdependent, and events in one part of the world could dramatically affect the economy of another country thousands of miles away. Computer technology and the Internet played a big role in forging this new global economy. So too did the conviction of many of the world's political and business leaders that free trade and the global exchange of goods contributed to prosperity and economic growth.

At the same time, the Internet and digital satellite technology helped link the world together culturally. For example, people in the United States could read Australian newspapers on the Web, while Chinese students could download American popular music, and an African doctor could consult a British medical database. This idea that the world is becoming increasingly interconnected is sometimes referred to as **globalism**, and the process is called globalization.

Selling American-made goods abroad had long been important to American prosperity. From World War II to the present, Republican and Democratic administrations have worked to lower barriers to international trade. They reasoned that trade helps the American economy: American businesses make money selling goods abroad, and American consumers benefit by having the option to buy goods that are less expensive than those made in the United States. Importing low-cost goods would also keep inflation and interest rates low.

Opponents warned that embracing the global economy would cause manufacturing jobs to move from the United States to nations where wages were low and there were fewer environmental regulations. They suggested that having cheap imports available to buy





would not help those Americans who no longer could find work because their industries had moved overseas. By the 1990s, the debate between supporters of free trade and those who wanted to limit trade had become an important part of American politics.

## Regional Blocs

One way to increase international trade was to create regional trade pacts. In 1994 President Clinton convinced the Senate to ratify the **North American Free Trade Agreement** (NAFTA). This agreement joined Canada, the United States, and Mexico in a free-trade zone. With NAFTA in operation, exports of American goods to both Canada and Mexico rose dramatically. From 1993 to 2000, it is estimated that combined exports to those two countries rose from \$142 to \$290 billion, an increase of 104 percent.

Many Americans feared that NAFTA would cause industrial jobs to move to Mexico, where labor costs were lower. Some jobs were indeed lost, as foreign-owned factories, known as *maquiladoras*, opened in Mexico near the American border. At the same time, however, the unemployment rate in the United States began to fall and wages rose. Many American businesses upgraded their technology, and workers shifted to more skilled jobs or to the service industry.

Regional trade blocs also formed in Europe and Asia. In 1993, the **European Union** (EU) was created to promote economic and political cooperation among many European nations. The EU created a common bank and the **euro**, a common currency for member nations. The organization also removed trade barriers between its members and set policies on imports from nations outside the community.

## PRIMARY SOURCE

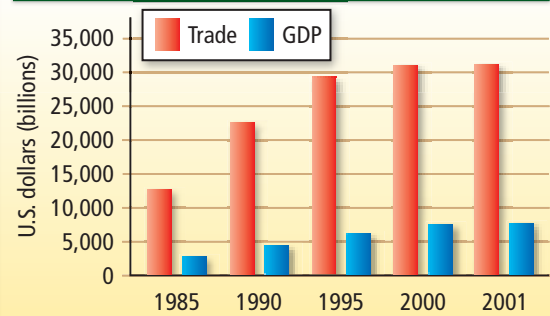
### Debating Free Trade

Globalization and the steady reduction of trade barriers between nations has led to many protests and political debates around the globe.



▲ Demonstrators in Seattle protest a meeting of the WTO on November 30, 1999.

## Rise of Global Trade and Global GDP



Source: Australia's Foreign and Trade Policy White Paper.

## Analyzing VISUALS

- Identifying Central Issues** How does the graph support those who want free trade? How do the protestors of globalization counter the evidence of the bar graph?
- Identifying Points of View** If free trade brings prosperity, what other values might opponents be seeking to protect?

Another trade bloc that came together in the early 1990s was the **Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation** (APEC). It includes most nations that have a coastline on the Pacific Ocean, including the United States, Canada, China, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, and Russia. APEC represented the fastest-growing region in the world and controlled 47 percent of global trade in 2001. APEC began as a forum to promote economic cooperation and lower trade barriers, but major political differences kept its members from acting together.

## The World Trade Organization

In 1994 some 120 nations formed the **World Trade Organization** (WTO) to administer international trade agreements and help settle trade disputes. President Clinton convinced Congress to pass legislation enabling the United States to participate in the WTO. Supporters of the WTO **cited** benefits for American consumers, including cheaper imports, new markets, and copyright protection for the American entertainment industry. Opponents noted that the United States would be bound to accept the WTO's rulings

in trade disputes even if they hurt the American economy. Despite their concerns, Congress passed the legislation.

## Trade With China

China's huge population offered potential as a market for American goods, but many people had reservations about trading with China. These critics cited China's suppression of protests in Tiananmen Square in 1989, its record on human rights, and its threats to invade Taiwan. Despite these concerns, President Clinton argued that expanding trade with China would help bring it into the world community.

After negotiating a new trade agreement, Clinton urged Congress to grant China permanent normal trade relation status. Unions opposed the deal, fearing that inexpensive Chinese goods would flood U.S. markets; conservatives objected to China's military ambitions; and environmentalists worried about pollution from Chinese factories. Over such objections, the bill passed in late 2000.

**Reading Check** **Analyzing** How did international trade change the world economy?

# Global Environmentalism

**MAIN Idea** As scientists learned that certain chemicals could damage the Earth's ozone layer, they worked to ban their use; concern about global warming became a serious political issue.

**HISTORY AND YOU** Are there groups in your school or community that work to improve the environment? Read on to learn about efforts to reduce damage to the environment.

The rise of a global economy also increased **awareness** of environmental issues. Environmentalists began thinking of the environment as a global system. Increasingly, they began addressing issues that they believed were of global, not just local concern.

## Concern About Ozone

In the 1980s scientists discovered that chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) had the ability to break down the ozone layer in the Earth's atmosphere. Ozone is a gas that protects life on Earth from the ultraviolet rays of the sun. At that time, CFCs were widely used in air conditioners and refrigerators. Environmental activists began to push for a ban on CFC production. In the late 1980s, public awareness of the issue increased dramatically when scientists documented a large ozone "hole" over Antarctica. In 1987 the United States and 22 other nations agreed to phase out the production of CFCs and other chemicals that might be weakening the ozone layer.

## Global Warming

In the early 1990s, another global environmental issue developed when some scientists found evidence of **global warming**—an increase in average world temperatures over time. Such a rise in temperature could eventually lead to more droughts and other forms of extreme weather. A furious debate began over how to measure the earth's temperature and what the results meant.

Many experts concluded that carbon dioxide emissions from factories and power plants caused global warming, but others disagreed. The issue became very controversial because the cost of controlling emissions would affect the global economy. Industries would have to pay the cost of further reducing emissions, and those costs would eventually be passed on to consumers. Developing nations trying to industrialize would be hurt the most, but economic growth in wealthier nations would be hurt, too.

Concern about global warming led to an international conference in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997. Thirty-eight nations and the EU signed the Kyoto Protocol promising to reduce emissions, but very few have actually complied with its requirements and reduced their emissions. President Clinton did not submit the Kyoto Protocol to the Senate for ratification because most senators were opposed to it. In 2001 President George W. Bush withdrew the United States from the **Kyoto Protocol**, citing flaws in the treaty.

**Reading Check** **Describing** Why did environmentalists think CFCs were dangerous?

## Section 4 REVIEW

### Vocabulary

**1. Explain** the significance of: globalism, North American Free Trade Agreement, European Union, euro, World Trade Organization, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, global warming, Kyoto Protocol.

### Main Ideas

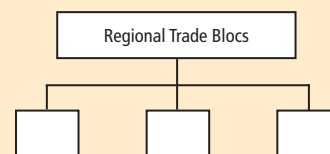
**2. Explaining** Why was China an important factor in world trade?

**3. Describing** What was the international response to concerns about global warming?

### Critical Thinking

**4. Big Ideas** How did NAFTA affect exports of American goods?

**5. Organizing** Complete a graphic organizer by listing and describing the regional trade blocs that formed in the 1990s.



**6. Analyzing Visuals** Examine the image on page 1024. Why do some people or groups protest globalization?

### Writing About History

**7. Expository Writing** Decide which issue of global concern is the most serious. In an essay, explain why you think it is the most serious problem, and provide some possible solutions.



**Study Central** To review this section, go to [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com) and click on Study Central.





You can study anywhere, anytime by downloading quizzes and flashcards to your PDA from [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com).

## A Changing Society

### The Technological Revolution

- The invention of the integrated circuit and microprocessors enable small personal computers built by Apple and IBM.
- The telecommunications revolution leads to the development of small portable cell phones, and digital video and audio players.
- The rise of the Internet and World Wide Web provide new ways for people to retrieve information, build communities, and do business.

### A New Wave of Immigrants

- New immigration laws in 1965 and 1986 contribute to a rise in Hispanic immigration and an increase in immigrants from Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.
- The American population becomes increasingly culturally diverse.

### The Rise of a Global Economy

- Free trade, in combination with the technological revolution, creates a new global marketplace.
- Increasing awareness of the global economy also sparks a new global environmentalist movement.



▲ Today, almost all businesses, such as this public relations firm, rely on computers to help employees perform their day-to-day duties.



▲ President Bill Clinton delivers his State of the Union address to a joint session of Congress on January 24, 1995.

## The Clinton Years

### First Term Achievements and Failures

- Raised taxes to help cut the deficit
- Proposal for a national health care program fails
- Signed the Family Medical Leave Act into law
- Persuaded Congress to create AmeriCorps
- Signed the Brady Handgun Bill into law
- Worked with Republicans to push the Health Insurance Portability Act and the Welfare Reform Act through Congress

### Second Term Achievements and Failures

- Submits a balanced budget to Congress
- Convinces Congress to pass a new tax credit for children and a children's health insurance program
- Impeached on charges of perjury and obstruction of justice but is acquitted by the Senate

### Foreign Policy Achievements

- Dispatched troops to Haiti to restore democracy
- Dispatched troops to Bosnia and bombed Serbia to end the civil war and ethnic cleansing that followed the breakup of Yugoslavia
- Mediated negotiations between Israel and the PLO

## STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

### TEST-TAKING TIP

Consider each answer choice individually and cross out choices you have eliminated. You will save time and stop yourself from choosing an answer you have mentally eliminated.

### Reviewing Vocabulary

*Directions: Choose the word or words that best complete the sentence.*

- The company Intel revolutionized computers by combining several integrated circuits on a single chip called
  - minicomputer.
  - nanocomputer.
  - microprocessor.
  - microcomputer.
- Clinton was impeached because he committed
  - perjury.
  - ethnic cleansing.
  - over-taxation.
  - robbery.
- The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 granted \_\_\_\_\_ to immigrants who entered the country before January 1, 1982.
  - leniency
  - citizenship
  - a pardon
  - amnesty
- The process of the world becoming increasingly interconnected is called
  - globalization.
  - internationalism.
  - Americanism.
  - Nationalism.

### Reviewing Main Ideas

*Directions: Choose the best answer for each of the following questions.*

#### Section 1 (pp. 1002–1005)

- The government began to deregulate the telecommunications industry in the
  - 1950's.
  - 1960's.
  - 1970's.
  - 1980's.
- In 1990, researchers at CERN developed a new way to present information known as
  - the Internet.
  - the computer.
  - the Ethernet.
  - the World Wide Web.

#### Section 2 (pp. 1008–1015)

- Democrats passed a law during President Clinton's administration that tightened gun control called
  - the Gun Law.
  - the Anti-Gun Bill.
  - the Brady Bill.
  - the NRA Law.
- The Contract with America was proposed by
  - Hillary Clinton.
  - President Clinton.
  - Al Gore.
  - Newt Gingrich.

#### Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Go to Page . . .	1002	1013	1017	1022	1003	1005	1010	1011

**GO ON** 

# Chapter 30

## Section 3 (pp. 1016–1019)

9. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 established
  - A admittance of any refugee fleeing a communist regime.
  - B legal papers to any undocumented immigrant who could prove he or she entered the country before 1982.
  - C the national origins quota system.
  - D allocation of more resources to stop illegal immigration.
10. The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996
  - A relaxed penalties for smuggling people or providing fraudulent documents.
  - B established more schools for immigrant children.
  - C allocated more resources to stop illegal immigration.
  - D called for a wall to be built at the US border

## Section 4 (pp. 1022–1025)

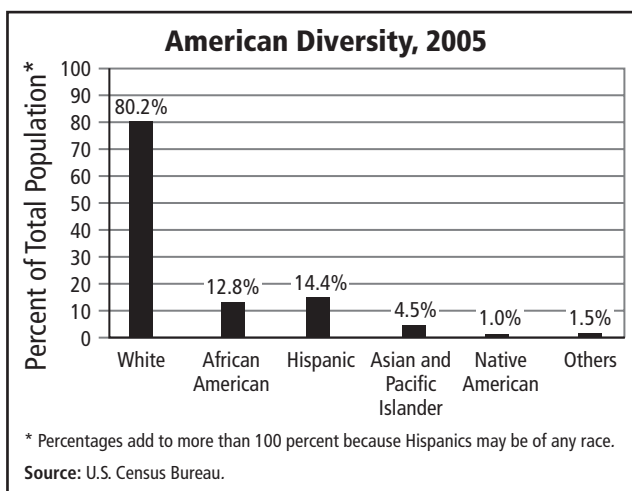
11. Since WWII, both Republicans and Democrats have both worked to lower barriers to international trade because
  - A it helps the American economy.
  - B it supports foreign policy.
  - C it moves manufacturing jobs overseas.
  - D it helps economically depressed countries.
12. Environmentalists were concerned about trade with China because
  - A there was concern about the protests in Tiananmen Square.
  - B they believed the goods should be manufactured in the United States.
  - C there was concern about pollution from Chinese factories.
  - D China had made threats to invade Taiwan.

## Critical Thinking

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

13. Which of the following is not an example of digital technology
  - A cell phones that can receive emails.
  - B MP3 players.
  - C satellite radio.
  - D newspapers.

Base your answers to questions 14 and 15 on the graph below and your knowledge of Chapter 30.



14. Which group was the smallest percentage of the population in 2005?
  - A African American
  - B White
  - C Native American
  - D Multiracial
15. Why do the percentages add up to more than 100 percent?
  - A they did not record data carefully
  - B there can be more than 100 percent
  - C there is no way to determine exact numbers of the population
  - D Hispanics may be of any race

### Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Go to Page . . .	1017	1017–1018	1022–1023	1024	1002–1005	R16	R16

**GO ON** 



16. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) joined Canada, Mexico and the United States in a free trade zone. Why was this beneficial?
- A exports to Canada and Mexico increased
  - B jobs were lost to Mexico
  - C unemployment in the United States rose
  - D it provided free goods to Canada and Mexico

Analyze the cartoon and answer the question that follows. Base your answer on the cartoon and on your knowledge of Chapter 30.



17. What is the main idea of this cartoon?
- A Clinton needs to raise taxes to decrease the federal deficit.
  - B Clinton should lower taxes to provide relief to taxpayers.
  - C Clinton has increased the federal deficit to record levels.
  - D The taxpayers are taking advantage of the tax cuts.
18. The presence of increased levels of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) concern scientists because
- A they make the air hard to breathe.
  - B they cause global warming.
  - C they have the ability to break down ozone.
  - D they can enter the water supply.

## Document-Based Questions

Directions: Analyze the document and answer the short-answer questions that follow the document.

Global warming became an important topic during the Clinton administration. It was debated across the country, with many different viewpoints.

*"The world is getting warmer, and by the end of the 21st century could warm by another 6 degrees Celsius (10.8 degrees Fahrenheit). . . . And climate scientists at the heart of the research are now convinced that human action is to blame for some or most of this warming. . . .*

*Everywhere climatologists look—at tree-ring patterns, fossil succession in rock strata, ocean-floor corings...they see evidence of dramatic shifts from cold to hot to cold again. . . . None of these ancient shifts can be blamed on humans. . . . There is still room for argument about the precise role of the sun or other natural cycles in the contribution to global warming. . . .*

—from *World Press Review*, February 2001

19. Why are some scientists not convinced humans are to blame for global warming?
20. What evidence do these scientists cite?

## Extended Response

21. After the 1992 election, what did President Clinton's domestic agenda include? Explain in detail the successes and failures of the Clinton administration. Your essay should include an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion. Use relevant facts and details to support your conclusion.

**STOP**

**History**  **ONLINE**

For additional test practice, use Self-Check Quizzes—Chapter 30 at [glencoe.com](http://glencoe.com).

### Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	16	17	18	19	20	21
Go to Page . . .	1023	R18	1025	1025	1025	1008–1010